THE SECTI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published well-andray and Saturday, at \$4 per annual for one copy; \$ three copies, and \$15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for counts circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the faboring prices. For one copy, \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5 ; for copies for \$5 is no copies for \$10 ; twenty copies, sent for one address \$25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

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You through a sine are now run daily, except Sunday, from Wachington for the West, an follows:
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St. Louis, and Chesape Capter from Washington to
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we same.

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Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

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For all points between Washington Junction and Pledmont take the

nn, train.
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The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for An-

apolis councileis.

The 7-43-8. rt., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief-connecting trains for the west, and 4.30, rt. s. and 3.30 trains in the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Radiroad Teket Office, of TRUS. H. PARSONS, Agent. Washington.

Oct 3

Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

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From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiama, Atkansas, and Texas.

Through Taketa can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, unbeard of the Steam Ferry Boat Georgie Fage, or at the Office of the Granga and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Allanta, Chattanoega, Nashville, Hantsville, Grand Juneton, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

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The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite tours. Fire 13 cents.

Whaley's onnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, be same time the houts leave the

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—A.E.W. ARKANGEMENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGIGN BHEET TO. ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
YA POTMAC STRAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILBUBLINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South
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breakfast on board and erloy a piessant sail of 35/6 hours down the
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confined board and erloy a piessant of the south of four hours
The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44
alles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route,
asking certain connexions to

Permitten of Richmond, and Permissuring, Virginia, Wridon and Weinsmond, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Algerta, Ga.; Montgonery, An Montg, Ala., Direct to New Origans and all southers cities and rowse.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Dunville, Southside, Virginia FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO Bristol, Dalton,
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THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and anding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronago to that extent that more ware rooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the Gity Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgiar-goof eafes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attacks with the hald to constructing safes for private families to match

Wil keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault 6ors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks of store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

ones's patent permunation of the patent of the permunation of the perm

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers

with the same effect. ce I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I wheever will rightly use, as per directions, will not

I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND, Ваглиони, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

2. Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, and found as induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found at the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and so words can express my obligations to you in giving to FINLEY JOHNSON.

J. K. BRAGG.

700h & CO., Preprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the s York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street,

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 182.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

500 pairs 1-point gentinella-blue Mackette. 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 5% pounds

fancy cotton hankerchiefs, black silk handkerchiefs, 8 4 cotton shawls, 64 " " 44 " "

Marrimae calico.
Turkey red calico.
Turkey red calico.
blue drilling,
white
Georgia stripes.
blue denims.
cottonado.
bed ticking.
Kentucky jeans.
satinets.
platf linsey.
bleached shirting, unbleacheds,
where the shirting, unbleacheds,
brown cotton duck.
checks, stripes, and plaids.
flannels, assorted.
nds cotton thread.

Ready Made Clothing

CLASS No. 3.

Reaty tode Citching.
200 frock coats, indigo-blue broad cloth.
200 pantaloons
100 indigo-blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
200 the satinct coats.
200 " " pantaloons.
200 caiet mixed satinct coats.
200 " " pantaloons.

lozen hand-saw files.

n basting spoons. iron table spoons.

tin cups.

axes, to weigh 4 ½ to 5 ½ pounds.
half axes, to weigh 3 ½ pounds.
hatchets, to weigh 1 ½ pounds.

different places. Imerican manufacture, of the required styles and quality

rney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder.

The advertisement of this office for proposals for indian goods is as far modified as to admit of the consideration of bids based on the government samples in possession of the office, and without bidders being required to furnish samples of blankets and cloths of foreign monufacture, but it is preferred that samples shall be furnished by the bidder of convenient. And the time for the reception of bids for all the articles advertised for is extended to 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturdar, the Codt instant.

J. W. DENVER, Commissioner,

" 84 woollen shawls.

SEALED PROPOSAIS, endorsod "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 4, 5, or 4, as the case may be,) will be received at the office of Indians Affairs, Washington city, until 10 o'clock, a.m., on Saturday, the thirteenth day of November next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

Muckinge Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office Indian Affairs, Oct. 21, 1858

WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1858.

RITORY ENDED.

COUNCILS WITH THE INDIANS. THEIR SUBMISSION.

QUALCHIN HUNG.

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

[Letters to the War Department.] Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, Fort Vancouver, (W. T.,) October 2, 1858.

Sin: Since my letter of the 23d ultimo to the Adjutant General, I have received a report from Major Garnett of September 24th, announcing his return to Fort Simcoe, with the column under his command, after a march of

Mackinae Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

2,800 pairs 3-point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

3,200 pairs 2-1, point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

750 pairs 2-point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 6-j, pounds.

600 pairs 1-j-point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 j, pounds.

500 pairs 1-point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 31 pounds.

350 pairs 2-point carriet Mackinae blankets, to measure 60 by 72 liches, and weigh 5 pounds.

500 pairs 2-y point carriet Mackinae blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 5 pounds. 350 pairs 3. point searlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 55 by 65 linches, and weigh 5 poontods.
560 pairs 25 point searlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 65 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
560 pairs 1. point searlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 46 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 35, point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 54 linches, and weigh 10 pounds.
100 pairs 3 p, sint green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 linches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 21, point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 68 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 32, point indige blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 58 linches, and weigh 10 pounds.
100 pairs 3, point indige blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 68 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 21, point indige blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 68 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 35, point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 linches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 11 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 11 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 14 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds. He reached a point fifty miles north of the fort on the He reached a point hity miles north of the lort on the O'Konagon, sending out from point to point in his course expeditions to scour the valleys to the right and left to the distance of fifty miles. The Indians would not meet him in battle, but by great enterprise he succeeded in taking and doing justice upon the greater number of those who attacked the miners; the hostile chiefs have a great of the country either meable to Owhi and Qualchin fied the country, either unable to unite the tribes for war or despairing of meeting the troops with success. The major destroyed much of the provisions and seized much of the stock of these Indians, and, in the general opinion, has so impressed them that further hostilities are not to be apprehended. The hos-tile Indians sent some few stock to the Salmon River Indians for protection or for sale. The impression already made by the troops was so salutary that these Indians delivered the cattle to the Indian agent, and the Indian who brought them from the hostiles was surrendered by the friendly Indians and executed by the order of Major Garnett. This short campaign of 44 days has illustrated the capacity of the commander, the energy of the officers and soldiers, and amply repaid the government. From Colonel Wright I have dates to the 25th, of which I give

Colonel Wright I have dates to the 25th, of which I give the following summary, viz:

On September 17 he made a pacification with the Coeur d'Alenes, whom he found anxious to submit to any terms as the price of peace. On September 23d the Spokanes arrived at his camp in the same spirit, and yielded ready submission to the same demands. The terms granted were, in general forms, such as were stipu-lated in my letter of June 25th to the agent of the Coeur d'Alenes, the Ray Eather Joset, who wrote me at their d'Alenes, the Rev. Father Joset, who wrote me, at their request, before the troops were put in motion. These are, the surrender of the authors of the attack upon Colonel Steptoe, the delivery of all property taken by them, the free and unmolested passage of all whites through their country, and hostages for good behavior.

On the same day (the 25th) Owhi, principal chief of the Yakimas, who had been driven from his country by Major Garnett, entered Col. Wright's camp. He was placed in irons. His son Qualchin arrived the next morning. This man was implicated in the murder of the Indian agent Bohn, previous to the outbreak of 1856, and since then has been most determined in hostility. He was ex-ecuted. On the 25th the howitzers abandoned by the troops in the spring were recovered, and also the remains of Captain Taylor and Lieut, Gaston, who fell at that time. Col. Wright marched for the Pelouze on the same day. All engaged in hostilities have been beaten, and all except the Pelouze have been driven to terms. It is not probable that they, single-handed, will make a stand, and I am prepared to find in the next despatches from Col. W. their submission. The short, and on our side bloodless, campaign is over. The sudden assembling of the troops took the Indians by surprise; their energy and superior arms threw them into consternation; the expenditure of life and treasure in a long war has been saved; peace is obtained, and a control over the most warlike of the Pacific tribes which need never be lost. The energy and good leading of Col. Wright and Major Garnett are seen in the fruits obtained and men receive their commendation. They have proven good soldiers, patient, enduring, and active. I commend the zeal of all concerned to the General-in-chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedien Col. 6th Infantry, Brevet Brig. General, Commanding Lt. Col. L. Tuomas, Adjutant General, headquarters of the army, West Point, New York.

> Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Puget Sound, (W. T.,) October 10, 1858.

Sin: The results anticipated at the date of my last letter (October 2d) in relation to the Pelouze Indians have been realized.

On September 30th the Pelouze submitted to the de-

mands of Col. Wright, and gave hostages for their good

Some of these people, known to have been murderers

1,000 Northwest guns, fliot lock,
200 "percussion lock.
Proposals will be received for the delivery of said articles at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, or Cincimast; but the cost of the transportation of the same to their places of destination will be considered in deciding upon the proposals in cases where the same articles shall be proposed to be delivered at different places. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. CLARKE,
Col. 6th Infantry, Bt. Brig. General, Commanding.
Lieut. Col. L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, headquarters of the army, West Point, N. Y. HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION AGAINST NORTHERN INDIANS,

Camp 35 miles S. W. of Cocur d'Alene Mission, W. T., September 21, 1858. Sin: I have the honor to submit a risume of operations

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabries, and those arricles are required to be of a peculiar character in order to meet the peculiar tastes and wants of the Indiana, all bidders therefor must farishs amples of them for the examination of the office previous to the consideration of the bids. Sample guns must also in like manner be furnished, from which the department will make a selection; and, in case of more than one sample being furnished by the same bidder, the price for each must be distinctly indicated in the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the government samples, which may be seen at this office. since my communication of the 15th inst.

On the 17th inst., the entire Coeur d'Alene nation saving assembled at my camp near the mission, I called them together in council. I then stated to them the cause of my making war upon them. I made my demands specifically: 1st. That they should surrender to me the men who commenced the attack on Lieut. Col. Steptoe contrary to the orders of their chiefs. 2d. That they should deliver up to me all public or private property in their possession, whether that abandoned by Lieut. Col. Steptoe or received from any other source. 3d. That the through their country unmolested. 4th. That as security for their future good behavior they should deliver to or one chief and four men, with their families, as hosages, to be taken to Fort Walla-Walla.

After a brief consultation, they announced their deter-

mination to comply with all my demands, in every par-ticular, in sincerity and good faith.

All of the Coeur d'Alene nation, with the exception of

some six or eight, were present at the council; and, as an evidence that they had previously determined to make peace on any terms, they brought with them their families, and all the property they had belonging to the gov-ernment, or to individuals, ready and willing to submit to such terms as I should dictate.

The chiefs and head-men now came forward and signed

the preliminary articles of a treaty of peace and friend-ship, and in the course of the day fulfilled as far as prac-ticable my demands by delivering up horses, mules, and

camp equipage.

The chiefs and head-men now expressed great grief and apparently sincere repentance for their misconduct which had involved them in a war with the United States. I had involved them in a war with the United States. I have never witnessed such unanimity of feeling, nor such manifestations of joy, as were expressed by the whole Coeur d'Alene nation—men, women, and children—at the conclusion of the treaty. They know us, they have felt our power, and I have faith that henceforth the Coeur d'Alenes will be our staunch friends.

l'Alenes will be our staunch friends.

I marched from the Coeur d'Alene mission on the morning of the 18th, having with me the prisoners, hostages, and many other Cocur d'Alenes as guides, &c. Our route lay down the right bank of the Cocur d'Alene our route my down the right cank of the Cocur of Alem-river for thirteen miles; where I encamped at a point where the river has to be ferried. It occupied most of

the 19th in crossing the troops, animals, and stores, assisted by the Indians with their canoes.

Leaving camp on the 20th, we pursued our march, still in the mountains, and the trail obstructed by fallen trees, until we struck the St. Joseph's river at thirteen inlies and encamped. Again we found a river which could not be forded; and our two boats, with the Indian canoes, were instantly called into requisition. By sunset the general supply train was crossed, and recommencing at daylight this morning, by 12 m. the rear of the column was ready to move. stains, and the trail obstructed by fallen tr

I shall march to moreow for the vicinity of Lieut. Col-

THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TER- howitsers and in the expectation of meeting the Spokanes and Pelouzes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. WRIGHT, Col. 9th Infantry, Command

THE COUNCIL WITH THE SPOKANES. [Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.] CAMP NEAR STEPTOR'S BATTLE GROUND, W. T., Sept. 24, 1858.

The Spokanes met the Colonel here in council yesterday All their chiefs were present, and numbers of the men.

The same terms were offered to them that were offered to
the Coeur d'Alenes. They accepted them after numerthe Coeur d'Alenes. They accepted them after numerous expressions of thanks. There were a chief and one of two of the Pen d'Orielles, and a chief and eight or ten men of the Pelouse Indians, present, but not enough to enter into a treaty with. Melcapsy, the wealthiest of the Coeur d'Alenes, was present. He had not met us at the mission. Toward the close of the council the Colonel addressed him as follows: "Melcapsy! I saw your letter to Gen. Clarke. You said to the General, 'perhaps you think that we are poor and desire peace. We are neither poor nor wish peace. If you want peace you must sue for it, and in doing so take care that you do not come beyond the battle-ground.' Who asks for peace? I do not. And where stands the battle-ground! Melcapsy think that he is rich—has bands of horses, houses, and farms, and barns of gráin. Let him remember that riches sometimes take wings and fly away. Tilcowitz was sometimes take wings and fly away. Tilcowitz was wealthy once. He is poor now. Melcapsy, look upon the banks of the Spokame! I wish to hear Melcapsy speak." Melcapsy reflected a moment, whispered a few words to a friend at his side, removed his head-dress, rose and

Society of Friends can boast (think of a "yearly meeting" thus boosting itself into popular notice) of many fine writers; Whittier and the Howitts have proved, by "I am now aware that I have committed a great crime; I am very sorry for it; my heart is cast down. But I heard your speech just made in the council, and I have confidence in what you said, and thank you for it. many pensive poems, how natural it is for a Quaker to be fore, to find Philadelphia distancing all her sister cities I am ready to abide by the terms of the treaty.

In the afternoon, Owhi, the Yakima chief, came into our camp most unexpectedly. We had had no communication with him; he had been driven out of his country by Major Garnett; he came in without a white flag, and was made prisoner. He was ordered to send a messenger forthwith to his son, Qualchin, a notorious bandit, and say to him that if he did not join the Colonel before he should cross the Snake river, within five days, Owhi should cross the Snake river, within five days, Owhi should be hung. This morning the Colonel had a talk with the band of one chief and ten men of the Pelouze Indians. He reminded them that he had warned them, before the expedition left, that if they engaged in the war he would hang them. He retained three of them under guard and released the others, telling them to go and inform their people, that if they did not come in with their families before the expedition returns across the Snake river, the three men retained should be hung. Shortly after this, two fine-looking Indians, with a remarkably pretty squaw, rode boldly into our camp, and halted in front of the colonel's tent. We were surprised to find that the head of this little party was Qualchin himself. So daring was the act, and so peculiar his bear ing, that it seemed probable his intention was to commi some desperate act. The guard was brought, and before he had collected himself, he was conducted to the guard-house. The two men were armed with Hudson Bay muskets, and the squaw with a beautiful lance. On reaching the gnard-house he became unruly, and it re-quired six men to manage him. He was secured by cords, and a navy revolver, loaded and capped, was found on him. By order of the colonel, the murderer was imme-diately hung. As he was borne off to the gallows, his father disclaimed him, saying, "He is not my son; he has always followed the counsels of Kamiakin." He died cursing Kamiakin. The others of his party left camp immediately, unmolested.

On the 26th instant we will march from here, and in ten days will reach Fort Walla Walla, and thus end the "ex-

RESULTS OF GEN. CLARKE'S OPERATIONS. [Memorandum by a distinguished Officer of the Army.]

1st. With the column of Major Garnett, the capture the 15th August of a large party of Indians, embracing six of those engaged in the attack on the miners, under Robertson, in the Yakima country this spring. These six were shot. The manner of their capture, so adroit, surprised at 2 o'clock at night, was calculated to strike

2d. The capture on the 20th August, by Lieut. Crook 4th infantry, (detached from Garnett's command.) of a large party of Indians containing six more of the same murderers, who, as soon as they were identified as murderers, were hung.

3d. The whole march of Garnett's column to near the 49th parallel, to a point two days' march north of Fort Okonagan, on the route of the miners to Fraser river. 4th. The fight of Col. Wright's column on 1st Septem-

ber, at "The Four Lakes," one day's march south of the Spokane river. The Indians gave regular battle, and were completely routed, with a loss of some seventsen Indian killed and corresponding number wounded. They were drawn up in battle array, painted, and mostly mounted. and robbers, were then executed.

There are now no hostile Indians; the work of the troops is finished, and I am enabled to withdraw to the seaboard the summer reinforcements for operations of the seaboard the seaboard the summer reinforcements for operations of the seaboard the seaboard the summer reinforcements for operations of the seaboard t

sth. The fight of Col. Wright's command on the 5th September, at the "Spokene Plain." The Indians were in still greater force than on the 1st. They fired the grass on the prairie, and charged through the smoke upon the troops. But they were constantly routed. The Indians on the prairie, and charged through the smoke upon the troops. But they were constantly routed. The Indians kept up the same game all day, burning the grass on the flanks, and trying thus to harness the troops, but were constantly put to flight. A running fight for ten miles, the enemy losing ten killed and corresponding number

6th. On the 8th September his command captured a band of nine hundred horses belonging to To-toxsin, chief of the Pelouzes. Of these one hundred and neerly-three were reserved for the use of the army; the remainder were killed. The greater portion of those killed were brood mares, and would have been likely to stampede the herd of the command. It was a salutary blow, as this chief is a great rascal and the tribe a set of thieves, and had stolen many horses, &c. Col. Wright also had many

caches of grain, salmon, &c., destroyed.

7th. Polotkin, head war-chief of the Spokanes, (who was incorrectly supposed to have been killed in Steptoe fight,) came in on the 7th without a white fiag, and ha been seized, and will probably be kept as a prisoner of hostage. Ourry came in same day, professing that he had done all he could to prevent the war. Two of his brothers done all he could to prevent the war. Two of his brothers were killed on the 1st. Col. Wright sent him away with a manly talk to the Spokanes. One man who accompa nied Polotkin was identified as the one engaged in the mur der of two miners, (on the Pelouze last April,) and was

8th. The command kept on to the Coeur d'Alene Mismon, and Col. W. (acting under minute instructions from
Gen. Clarke) required of all the Indians who came in
unconditional submission, surrender of hostages, all stolen
property, &c. The Coeur d'Alenes were thoroughly
cowed and submissive; and, from all accounts, were the
heart of the coalition—the most warlike of all the hostiles. Accordingly they and the Pelouze have surrendered hostages as quired, who will be kept for at least
one year, I learn, at Walla-Walla. Each tribe four braves,
one chief, and two Indians with families. The howitzers
and other property were recovered near Stentow's hattleand other property were recovered, near Steptoe's battle

ground.

9th. Ouchi came into camp on the 24th, and was im diately put in irons. His son Qualchin came in a shor time after, and was hung in half an hour subsequently You know his history—ofe of the chief nurderers of Mathe-and Bolom—head devil and instigator of the war. Hi-death will be hailed with satisfaction by this whole coun try. It is one of the most important events of the car

paign.

10th. In all, Col. W. had teeler Indians hung—men engaged in murders, &c. Four of them, I think, were the young men who began the fight with Steptoe. I think from what I hear that Owhi and Polotkin will be taken to San Francisco and kept in confinement at Benicia.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Oct. 7, 1858.

It is believed that between fifty and sixty citizens of Oberlin and Wellington, Ohio, will be indicted by the grand jury of the present term of the United States dis-trict court for aiding and abetting fugitive slaves. From all accounts there is a tremend us excitement among the 'higher law' and negro admirers of those places. The ringleaders openly counsel bloodshed in case an attempt should be made to arrest them by officers of the federal

AUTUMN TEARS.

BY E.

The shadows play at hide and seek Beneath the shivering trees. Whose half-bare limbs clash drearily At every chil ing breezs. The dying leaves fall noiselessly Upon the fasting grass, Umoted by the multitude Who careless o'er thom nose.

Yet there's not one that lieth there
Whose grave Goo doth not know.
The sad-voiced wind their requirem sings
In whispers not and low.
The mist-veiled moon hears mournfully,
And the dow-drops in her eye
Fall where some tender flower shall grow
To tall hear where there the

Curiosities of (Philadelphia) Literature.

Philadelphia is pre-eminently an intellectual city here is something about the atmosphere surrounding

Quakerly bodies which favors mental development. The

wer of Penn. We need not be surprised, there

and Lippincotts have done well, but they represent but one phase of literature—nor is it in her resolute demand

for "trade sales," in which she is perfectly right-if she

can make the booksellers think so; all these pale their

ineffectual fires before the brilliancy of those mental

beams which are focussed in the daily newspapers. It is

the newspaper press which gives you the measure of a

nation's mind. It is because the American newspaper is

so high-toned-its leaders being frequently essays worthy

of Blackwood, and its research continually furnishing an

ncyclopedia, revised and corrected, to the latest hour-

that we can never have a really prosperous magazine

without the addition of pictures. Putnam's Magazin

was one of the most successful ever published in America, strictly confined to reading matter, but the publishers found it was impossible to compete with the daily press;

the themes discussed in the monthly had been settled

three weeks previously by the journals, and had grown

cold; yielding to this pressure an attempt was made

to rival Harper's Magazine, which owes its success

almost entirely to its pictures; a few sickly strug-

gles gave birth to very poor pictorial creations, and Put-

nam's Monthly died. The same prospect is before the

Atlantic Monthly, which will find that the enterprise of

establishing a magazine is very like a voyage to the

North Pole ; you proceed with favoring winds to a certain

latitude, where you are met by an impassable barrier,

and after drifting and grinding awhile amongst the ice

bergs of discouragement, you are very glad to find your-

self in the open sea pointed towards home and acknowl-

edging your defeat. It is to the newspapers of a city

that we are to look for indications of its intellectual con-

dition, and judging of the city of Brotherly Love by this

standard, its literary advancement is really wonderful.

Down to the most erdinary employments of life a taste

for belles lettres seems to have reached; each large firm keeps a poet to sing the praises of its fabrics, and small

dealers club together for the support of an advertisement

writer, as well as a private watchman. In blank verse

you are requested to buy shoes, and hexameters inform

you of a bankrupt sale of dry-goods. Prose, moreover,

is turned aside from its ordinary, employments to set forth with sounding periods and swelling rhetoric the ad-

vantages of purchasing gridirons of the Black Brothers.

With that mental shrewdness which seems to be a com

consatory endowment for their fractional attributes of or-

dinary mortality, the tailors have seized the Muses and bast-

ed them to their puffs; each goose seams to hiss forth wit,

the old clothes of history and fiction are cut out, and made

over to suit the present style, and wonderful statements

are created out of whole cloth-all history, fiction, in-

telligence, or wit, apparently being only "furnishing

fraternity I have selected the following specimens, in re-

producing which I suppress the names originally appended to them, but I am directed by the publisher to say

that they can be given in full-upon payment of

the usual rates for advertising. The first is the Puff

Mysteries of the Russian Court .- An extraordinary

"MYSTERIES OF THE RUSSIAN COUPT.—An extraordinary statement is made in the St. Petersburgh journals. In demolishing a wall in the apartments of the Hereditary Grand Duke, in what is called the "Great Palace," in that city, the skeleton of a women was found still covered with fragments of clothing, which fell to dust on

being exposed to the air. There is not the slightest tradition, they add, to show who the woman was, nor why she was closed up in the wall. We have no com-ments to make, but simply add that had she worn garments

When the reader has recovered from this attack, which

he will find very like one of those electrical phenomen.

in which, being in a state of semi-consciousness, we fancy we are falling from an immense height, and, after whirl

ing through space, are awakened by the jar of our de-

scent, to find ourselves upon our beds, he will be pre

"Dull Toois .- " Frank," says one student to anothe whom he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stout herdsgrass, "what makes you work for a living? A fellow with your talent and ability should not be

aught engaged in manual labor. I mean to get my liv-ng by my wits." "Well, Bill, you can work with duller ools than I can." "Frank" is now one of our leading

tools than I can. "Frank is now one of our reading statesmen, and takes pleasure, when adverting to this reminiscence, to advise his listeners to buy their clothing at the Moorish Mosque of U. Ketchum & I. Cheatem."

In the vicissitudes of human discipline and the diver

sity of natural temperaments, however, there are many who would rather weep than laugh; these must be ap

preached through the tender avenues of their hearts, which, I suppose, creates a necessity for the Puff Senti-

responsibility so strongly as when a lovely woman leans on him for support, and relies on his courage and his ability to protect her. What a delightful sensation comes

All persons are at times interested in some

pressing importance, hence arises the Puff Ephemeric. THE ATLANTIC TRUBERAPH -THOSE INTELLIGIBLE WORDS

pared for something funny in the Puff Humorous;

ing by my wits." "tools than I can."

made at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of the Spokes they would not have so soon fallen to d

all where some tender flowe To tell her where they lie,

TWO CENTS.

from Mr. Cyrus Field, what the words referred to wore. We are at liberty to communicate them to our readers, and, knowing the general anxiety upon the subject, hasten to do so. The words were simply as follows: 'The best and handsomest garments made in the Union are those sold at the Star-spangled-banner-extension-of-the-area-of-freedom Clothing Hall, on Hail Columbia street.'

There are certain themes and certain authors that never grow stale; the words of Milton are as fresh as when his blind eyes pierced the gloom which ordinary vision cannot penetrate—his songs are undying; and s with that immortal allegory woven in the brain of a poor tinker immured in a filthy goal. Burns spoke the words that were tugging at the hearts of the vain attempts for utterance, and all men will forever love his simple songs. Shakspeare has been a perennial and bubbling over with suggestion, therefore we have the Puif-Shaksperian :

"SPARE MEN .-I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen.—King John.
O give me your "spare" men, and spare me the great

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;

Some that will ever more peep through their eye,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper.—Shuk,
"Spare men," fut men, or the "strungest fellows" Nature ever formed, may alike be suited to perfect and becoming fits at the great establishment of Givem Fitz and
Skinners."

Living under a democratic form of government one characteristic of our citizens is a practical embodiment of the maxim referring to eternal vigilance as the average market price of Liberty. We are a political people, because each man carries in his private conscience the thirtymillionth part of national responsibility—a fraction which is often of considerable consequence when there is a possibility of a tie-vote at a primary election. This national trait displays itself in remarkable force when any great political contest is at its height, then the rush for copies of the daily Union is so great that overnight the news boys form a queue in order to reach the publica-tion office to deposit their money in prepayment for the copies of the next morning's paper. It exhibits an acute insight into the elements of national character on the part of those literary gentlemen who get up the clothing puffs that they have not failed to provide for the Puff Po-

"The Electrons—Latist from Illinois.—The latest telegraphic news from Illinois is to the effect that Messra.
Douglas and Lincoln had a personal interview, and while
agreeing together that the struggle was close and uncertain, they mutually agreed that, let the result be what it
might, it should not interfere with the relations of personal friendship existing between them, and that for the
future both would procure all their best garments at the
Soft Soap-Stone Clothing Hall of I. Faluting and Gas
Closter."

Beneath all political strife, however, there is a pr cal life in which every one partakes. Cambyses, if he wore linen, must have occasionally changed it, and the same necessity in a variety of forms is laid upon us. The real King, like his tragedy presentment, must sometimes doff the purple robe and lay aside the sparkling crown, to become a common piece of humanity groaning with the gout or tortured with a heartache. So it is with those great people who wield the goose-quilt; they find in petty annoyances a link to bind them to the common entities about them; and they, scorning all other assaults, are accessible to the Puff Practical, thus

"To Take Ink Our or Linen .- Editors and clerks will learn with pleasure that to take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow; the linen may be washed, and the spot will disap-pear without injuring the linen. If cloth clothing be-comes soiled, the better plan is to get a new and more elegant suit at the Fashionable Emporium of Moses, Aaron, Levy, Mordecai, and Abraham.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this new de relopment of literature, and freely conceding to Philadelphia an unapproachable eminence in this line of art, yet, with all my native and acquired modesty, I cannot close this article without suggesting to my mercantile friends that I am prepared to receive orders for this new method of playing upon that great instrument, universal gullibility; and having an extensive acquaintance with the history, literature, wit, and laws of all lands and languages, ancient and modern, I beg to say that all persons desiring original puffs may be assured that they can secure a musing which is amusing, by retaining the services of the MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

goods for gentlemen" of the seissors. The science of CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER BROTHERS. puffing has quite outgrown the clothing assigned to it by Brinsley Sheridan; we have now not only puffs

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Com der T. W. Brent, commanding officer of the sl mander T. W. Brent, commanding officer of the sloop-of-war Marion, an account of the capture by him of the American Ketch "Brothers," supposed to be a slaver. The Marion fell in with the "Brothers" off Mayumba, on the southwest coast of Africa, on the 8th of September. In the opinion of Commander Brent, ample evidence was found to justify the seizure of the vessel as a slaver. those who, having spent their whole lives behind the curtain of journalism, might be supposed to know every stage trick and trap-door. I have been at some pains in respecting this new placer of literary wealth, and from the accomplished productions of the Philadelphia puffing

was found to justify the seizure of the vessel as a slaver. She was accordingly put into the possession of a prize crew, under command of Lieut. E. E. Stone, with directions to proceed to Charleston, S. C., Messrs. Street & Brother, of that city, being her owners. The evidence under which she was seized, together with her papers, were sent to the United States attorney for the district of Charleston. Commander Beart, expected to proceed inspections. Charleston. Commander Brent expected to proceed immediately to Porto Praya, and report in detail to Flag Officer Conover.

Lieut. Stone reports to the department, under date of

the 11th instant, his arrival at Charleston, S. C., after a voyage of 62 days. He parted company with the Marion on the evening of the 9th September. On the 15th of the same month the Vincennes, Commander Totler, was spoken in latitude 31 seconds south, longitude 1 decree 20 exceeds south.

was spoken in Intitude 31 seconds south, longitude I de-gree 20 seconds east.

The Vincennes was from Porto Praya, bound to Loan-da, where Commander Totler expected to meet the flag officer. The officers and crew of the vessel were all well. Lieut. Stone states that the persons found on board the "Brothers," at the time of her seizure, were to be immediately transferred to the custody of the United States marshal. Midshipman N. Green, three marines, and seven seamen came with Lieut. Stone in the "Broth-res" or a reference.

Dangerous counterfeits on the Bank of Howardsville Dangerous counterfette on the Bank of Howardsville, Va., and on the Morchants' and Planters' Bank of Sa-vannah, Ga., have appeared. The notes on the Savan-nah Bank are of the denomination of \$10, and from a genuine plate, but the signatures of the president and cashier are forged. A sheet of notes was lost after being numbered and dated before the president and cashier had

The demise of Judge Grenaux, of Louisiana, is announced in the last Natchitoches Chronicle. He died on the 25th ultime, after a short illness. Judge Grenaux had raisen from the office of clerk of the district court at Natchitoches, by successive gradations, to that of representative in the legislature, State senator, and finally State treasurer. He was a capable, honest, and amiable gentleman, and was universally beloved.

A friend sends the Richmond Dispatch from Moulton, Lavaca county, Texas, an acorn, which, our cotemporary supposes, is the largest ever seen in this latitude. It measures six inches in circumference around the cup, and four inches around the acorn itself. It is quite a mam-mouth in its way, and if the coals of the mouth in its way, and if the oaks of Texas are very pro-

ability to protect her. What a delightful sensation comes over a man when he knows that there is one being in the world who trusts to him entirely, and looks up to him as the first and the best—none but a husband can have this feeling and no man need aspire to that enviable position, who wears not the elegant and becoming styles of Chops and Steaks, the renowned Masculine-Adornment Manufacturers." On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Abram H. Raignel, of On Thursday atternoon, Mr. Abram H. Raignel, of Philadelphia, a prominent candidate for the sherifidity at the recent election, carried a large basket of oysters on his shoulders a considerable distance to his home through the public thoroughfares on a wager. This sort of bet-ting is getting to be fashionable, but we do not mean to insinuate that it is becoming equally fashionable to "carry your own backet".

The name of the new British consul at Richa By the foreign news we learn that a few intelligible words had been received at Valentia Bay through the Atlantic Telegraph. We have been privately informed, in a note graph. Moore and not Mock, as erroneously spelled by the tele